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New-York Daily Tribune FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1888.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- Emperor William II to visit St. Petersburg on July 13. - Dr. Fothergill, auther of well-known medical works, died in London. === Two-thirds of the Panama Canal loan have been subscribed. ==== The Pope has issued an encyclical on liberty. ____ Efforts are being made to secure the extradition from Canada of the defaulting bank teller. Pitcher.

Congress .- Both branches in session. === The Senate: Mr. Davis, from the Pension Committee, submitted an exhaustive report arraigning the President for his veto of pension bills; Mr. Allison described the backward condition of appropriation legislation; many amendments to the River and Harbor bill and to the Army Appropriation bill were made. ==== The House: There was considerable debate by Messrs. Mills, Kelley and Reed on the Internal Revenue plank of the Chicago platform; the tariff bill was considered in

Domestic.-General Harrison's conduct in aiding to suppress the railroad riots in 1877 was recalled in Indianapolis. === The Columbia College freshman crew defeat 1 the Harvard freshmen in a two-mile race at New-London. —— General Sheridan's removal to Nonquit has been delayed on account of the rain. === Commencement exercises were held at Dartmouth, Wesleyan and Bowdoln. === The committee to inform Judge Thurman of his nomination for the Vice-Presidency by the Democrats was received by him yesterday in Columbus.

City and Suburban .- The Special Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury reported to Justice Barrett. A guest at the Astor House committed suicide in his room. —— An officer of the Society for the Prevention of Crime arrested for black-mailing a rum-seller. - Winners at Sheepshead Bay: Joe Lee, Harrisburg, Rupert, Raceland, Rapine and Bob Miles. = Commencement of the Normal College; 291 diplomas conferred. = Governor Hill, Speaker Carlisle and ex-Governor Abbett were among the speakers at the County Democracy ratification; Mayor Hewitt's letter was hissed. Stocks dull, with small fluctuations, closing

The Weather.-Indications for to-day: Rainy, and then fair: nearly stationary temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 72 degrees; moment and grasped the tiller ropes. lowest, 54; average, 60 5-8.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summailed to them, postpaid, for 99 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 50 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

The opening guns of the National campaign in this city will be fired te-night at the massmeeting in the Metropolitan Opera House, under the direction of the Republican Club. The fact that Mr. Depew is to be the principal speaker will of itself suffice to draw a crowded house. Mr. Depew is always worth hearing: he will never be more so than now, when filled

The warning in regard to the excessive use of water, which is sounded about this time every year, ought to be heeded, and no doubt will be. The city uses some 113,000,000 gallons of water daily, while it needs 175,000,000 gallons, which cannot be had with the present aqueduct. New-Yorkers will need to exercise patience and self-restraint for some time longer, but the day of permanent relief is almost

Formal notice of his nomination for Vice-President was conveyed to Mr. Thurman yesterday, and the veteran politician's acceptance was made known in a simple, carnest speech, Republican party challenges it. He could have that furnishes a refreshing contrast to the egotistical utterances of Mr. Cleveland to the same committee on Tuesday. The committee's address to the ex-Senator contained a curious remark to the effect that "in you is embraced the highest type of the enlightened and refined American citizen." Something to the same purport was said not long ago of President Cleveland. The committee did not show tact in giving the opportunity for unfavorable comparison on this point.

District-Attorney Fellows got little satisfaction out of the special Grand Jury which he caused to be called into being. It was on his urgency that Justice Barrett ordered the jury to be impanelled, but it had only fairly begun work when it ran short of business, and Mr. Fellows was summoned back post-haste from his junketing trip, which followed a long absence at the St. Louis Convention. Yesterday the jury took a recess until September, after handing in a presentment containing severe reflections on the District-Attorney in two particulars. In the matter of alleged election frauds the jurors declare that no complete investigation could be made because the subject was not presented to them until last Monday. In regard to charges of improper influence against certain officials they complain that the inquiry was embarrassed by "premature publicity and dilatory and incomplete preparation of evidence." Justice Barrett proposes to have a special Grand Jury with each session of the Oyer and Terminer. If the foregoing points in yesterday's presentment are samples of what the future has in store, District-Attorney Fel. lows is likely to live to see himself the helpless victim of the agency he was instrumental in

Columbia had an easy victory over Harvard in the freshman race at New-London yesterday. Harvard will enter the great contest with Yale Yale has whatever advantage may be derived | confidence in the President as a man of destiny.

victories over Harvard in 1886 and 1887. These things count for little, however. The two 'Varsity crews will meet on their own merits and a close and exciting struggle is expected. To many collegians this race is the crowning event of the college year, and whether the blue or the crimson crosses the line first there will be no lack of enthusiasm.

Senator Davis's report on the President's use of the veto power, which is included in today's Washington depatches, is timely and the right moment and to make most fortunate suggestive. It appears that Mr. Cleveland has vetoed 162 measures, including 136 bills giving pensions to individuals, while all his twenty-one predecessors, from Washington down, wrote only 133 veto messages. The Senate Committee on Pensions contends that Mr. Cleveland's pension vetoes as a rule are based on differences of opinion as to the value of evidence between him and the committees which examine the cases, and that the President's opinions are formed upon reports made by the Bureau of Pensions. As the cases referred by the Executive to the Bureau for 'examination and report" may already have been passed on adversely, it is not surprising that the reports are unfavorable. Mr. Cleveland's pension vetoes are lauded by some of his unpopular with public-spirited Americans, and friends as not only models of wisdom, but as monuments of industry. The genesis of the pension veto, as set forth in the report under consideration, is calculated to disturb these agreeable visions.

MR. CLEVELAND'S SPEECH.

In his reply to the address of the committee who irformed him of his renomination, Mr. Cleveland made some curious and egotistical remarks to the effect that he had reformed the Presidential office. This is a new claim on his behalf. The country was already aware that he had reformed the Department of Justice in the interest of Mr. Garland's telephone company and the band of "impecunious gentlemen" who sought to speculate upon the Government's name and influence. It was known, and magnanimous supporter of the second Hartoo, that he had reformed the Department of rison. If history repeats itself, New-York's State in the interest of Canada and her fisheries. He is entitled to all the credit that can be extracted from a reformation of the Pension Office in the interest of the rebel senti- a tradition of American politics as Cleveland ment in the South, of the Land Office in the interest of speculators as against settlers, and of the Indian Office in the interest of traders as against the Indians. His reforms, such as they are, have undoubtedly been numerous, for the Administration to-day is as different in its aims and methods from those of his Republican predecessors as night is from day, but we did not suspect he meant to lay claim to a reformation of the Presidency as an office.

Mr. Cleveland is evidently unwilling that his personality shall be eliminated from the campaign. His speech set out boldly with the pronoun "I," and it was one long strain of self-glorification. He referred to the distinguished men composing the committee as " messengers" who had come to summon him to duty, the duty being to bear the Democracy's" proud standard high at the front of battle." Having thus assigned the committee to its place, and having assumed his own loftier pedestal, he proceeds to declare that when he entered upon his office four years ago he found it perverted from its true position with relation to the people. He was surprised to learn how far it had been taken away. He had no idea how necessary the Democracy, with himself as its exponent, was "for the restoration to the people of their safety and prosperity." He was utterly amazed to discover how many abuses had crept into the management of public affairs, and he left his "messengers" aghast at the calamities which would have befallen the Republic had he not jumped in at the right

This sort of vanity is very droll and very characteristic of Mr. Cleveland. He should remember, however, that he occupies a place mer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE | which compels the voters of the country to consider his remarks seriously. The absurd rhetoric to which he gave expression was probably intended merely to impress his own pomposity upon his awed and trembling "messengers," but it contained insinuations which are just at this time of interest to the country. Four years ago he and his partisans were possessed of an intense and passionate desire "to get at the books." We suspected at the time that what they really wanted to get at was the loaves and fishes. The books were handed over and the country has been waiting in more or less breathless expectancy for those promised with the enthusiasm aroused by his sojourn in exposures. Nobody wanted o hurry Mr. Cleveland and his partisans. They were well understood to be a mob of hungry patriots, and nobody expected that they could find time to do much with the books until they had first appeased their appetites at the public crib. But they have long since had ample opportunity to spread before the country those sickening revelations of Republican corruption which they so loudly proclaimed were in the books. How strangely silent they have been on this subject! In fact, Mr. Cleveland's bombastic talk to his "messengers" is the first we have heard of it for many months.

The country would like to have a more explicit statement from Mr. Cleveland. The no better time, so far as his own fortunes are concerned, for making it than the present. It will be much to his advantage, and he stands in need of all his resources just now, if he can show that his eminent predecessors in office 'perverted" the Presidency; that the "safety administration, and that he has weeded them living. out. These things are precisely what the voters want to know about. In his overweening desire to glorify himself, he has dared to repeat the old cry of corruption and has gone so far as to assert that he has found and checked it. He must either give out the specific facts or

is talking false and pretentious drivel.

LUCK IN THE CANVASS, Faith in Mr. Cleveland's luck has become one of the superstitions of Democracy. The election of an obscure and mediocre Buffalo lawyer to the three offices of Mayor, Governor and President within four years was an exhibition of good fortune without a parallel in American politics. The series of fortuitous circumstances by which he escaped defeat in 1884 established his reputation as Luck's own child in politics. Democratic partisans from the day when Dr. Burchard's alliterative folly swaved the destinies of parties and accomplished a political revolution have never ceased to have faith in Mr. Cleveland's good fortune. Mr. Watterson affects since the Republican nomination was made to find distinct traces of Cleveland luck in the withdrawal of both Mr. Blaine and Mr. Depew, who were in his judgment the President's most formidable adversaries. Faithful benchmen and noisy braggarts of the Democratic party in the same spirit talk about Cleveland weather very much as the obsequious Englishman does about o-day with this defeat as a drawback, while Queen's weather, and profess to have implicit

sylvania freshmen this year and two consecutive it is remarkable that it was employed in the case of President Van Buren, Mr. Cleveland's Democratic predecessor from the State of New-York. When he was nominated for a second term he also was described as a man of destiny, and not without reason. Although he had been in public life for many years he had been uniformly favored by fortune. While the political ambitions of greater men than Mr. Van Buren, notably Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay, had been baffled by intrigue and cabals, he had invariably contrived to do the adroit thing at combinations. Mr. Van Buren's luck was proverbial when he was nominated by acclamation in 1840, very much as Mr. Cleveland has been in 1883. That good fortune did notstand in the way of the disastrous defeat which the Democracy received in the log-cabin and hard-eider campaign. Presidential luck did not hold out against the Harrison of 1840. It is a good omen for Republican success this

year that the political conditions so closely resemble those of that famous canvass. President Cleveland, weakened by his pusillanimous dealings with Great Britain and Canada, and committed to a low-tariff policy, answers in many respects to President Van Buren, whose diplomacy had lacked firmness and was most who stood for the principle of free trade. The leader whom the opposition party then wanted as the ablest champion of home industries, and the most popular and magnetic American of his time, was Mr. Clay. General Harrison was chosen as the Whig candidate, after a party council conducted with great deliberation and caution; and although the rank and file of the party did not have their favorite leader, they disastronsly defeated New-York's man of destiny. In that contest Mr. Clay, the real Whig leader, loyally supported General Harrison, and contributed powerfully to the success of the Protection column. In the same spirit Mr. Blaine, the accepted leader of Republicanism and Protection, will remain in the front rank during the present canvass, the most eloquent man of destiny will emerge from the battle with his reputation for luck badly shattered. In any event Harrison luck is as well-marked luck is a current superstition of the day.

A MISTAKEN PROPOSAL.

The proposition of Mr. Kelley in regard to the Tariff bill was made on his own responsibility, and it may be feared that he did not properly consider the rights of his constituents. There are certainly many other Republican members of Congress, and some Democrats, who will never consent to vote against the welfare of their constituents because fraud in Southern States has given a majority to the enemies of home industry. Would Judge Kelley himself feel that he was absolved from his obligations to his own constituents, and ready to vote against their wishes and their vital interests, because Southern Democrats had robbed enough Republicans of the ballot to give them a majority? If he would, certainly other Republican members may be found who would not, and the radical objection to his proposition is that nobody can reasonably ask to bind all the Republican votes in the House in conformity with such a proposition. The members ought to hear from their constituents, and some of them will act as their constituents desire. They ought to consider the wishes of constituents and the needs of industry next winter, in their action then, and have no right to bind themselves by any agreement based on what can now be known.

Another difficulty Judge Kelley apparently overlooks. The Democrats are going to ask votes for President Cleveland, and to get as many as they can, on false pretences. They will assert that the Mills bill is intended for the more effective protection of home industry. They will deny that it looks toward free trade, er is based upon free-trade theories. Flagrant as these untruths are, Judge Kelley knows that some persons will be deceived by them. Even in the workshops of Philadelphia, there are men who will support Mr. Randall as a Democrat, believing that he would help and not harm home industry. When the Democratic party is ready to put aside all its false pretences, to meet the tariff question honestly, and to abide by a verdict of the people obtained without deception, there will be some excuse for an

agreement like that proposed. But even then there will remain the great and insuperable objection. The Democratic party does not dare to ask and does not permit a free and lawful vote of the people. Judge Kelley knows that the vote in Southern States cannot be relied upon to represent the actual will of the voters. He knows the cause: knows only too well that President Cleveland is in the White House to-day, and that a Democratic majority is in Congress, because of Democratic crimes and frauds in Southern States. Not until the Democratic party ceases to rob the people of their rights in part of the Union can it claim a victory for its candidates as a verdict of the people.

CAMPAIGN FLIVOLITIES.

Lawyers who are worth anything, in the country or in the small cities, are sooner or later preferred or employed by railroads as by other clients. General Harrison has been a capable and faithful lawyer, and so Democrats are now complaining that he has been employed by railway corporations in sundry cases. There they have a distinct advantage. Mr. Cleveland was never a good enough lawyer and prosperity of the people" had gone and to be employed by a railroad, or by any other that he has "restored" them; that "abuses client of consequence. He was the sort of and extravagances' had crept into the public lawyer who runs for Sheriff in order to get a

law there when he was twenty-one, and was making Republican speeches when he was twenty-three, and he has been a thorough Reconfess what is patent to the public, that he publican ever since-a matter of thirty-two true it would be of no consequence. The out trunk or root. There has yet to be ever did." produced any evidence whatever of its truth. Whether a father, a brother, or a cousin named Harrison ever acted with the Know Nothing party has yet to be made clear-if anybody

thinks it worth while. "But he was opposed to the Chinese bill." The delegates from California, who at first opposed him strongly in a mistaken impression, had the facts placed before them, and then voted with only one dissenting voice for General Harrison, and they pledged to him the support of the Pacific States. If they are satisfied, nobody else will object. The reason they are satisfied is that Senator Harrison voted as member of committee to report, and voted as member of the Senate to pass, and personally advocated in debate, the Page bill, which Senator Fair pronounced "by all means the best Chinese bill which had been proposed," and when the first Chinese bill was pending Mr. Harrison tried to amend it in features which conflicted with the then existingstreaty, and voted against that measure because, as afterfrom victories over Pennsylvania and the Penn- The argument is not a very serious one, but ward proved, it was not only contrary to the field Republican, etc., out of the Republican party.

be of no value.

"Anyhow, he is a cold water man," and the melancholy story is told of a dinner to Mr. Blaine, at which distinguished guests were actually offered no wine by their host, Senator Harrison. This is sad. But Mr. Blaine and the other guests did not take offence because the Senator offered them only the liquid hospitality habitually provided for his own family and table, and the people who were not invited have no business to find fault with the dinner. The solemn fact must be admitted, however, that the Senator has never cultivated the habit of using intexicating liquors as a beverage, and in that respect also President Cleveland has the advantage of him-in the estimation of those who dislike a man who does not drink. Perhaps if he had spent as much time in a saloon as Mr. Cleveland, he would not have been lawyer enough to have any important clients.

These are the frivolities of the campaign. The serious fact is that the Republican candidate is an able, upright and honored citizen, who ran about 3,000 votes ahead of his party when candidate for Governor of Indiana, a Christian gentleman in private life, a thorough the matter, he supplemented this dispatch within Republican and sincere advocate of Protection. He it was who said in a speech at Chicago, March 20:

I am one of those uninstructed political econo-mists who have an impression that some things may be too cheap; that I emnot find myself in full sympathy with this demand for cheaper coats, which seems to me necessarily to involve a cheaper man and woman under the coat. (Applause.) I believe it is true to-day that we have many things in this country that are too cheap, because whenever it is proved that the man or woman who produces any article cannot get a decent living out of it, then it is too cheap.

The statesman who uttered these sentences has a firm grasp of that vital Republican principle which has done more for the welfare of American labor than all other influences during the last thirty years. His idea is to protect American interests; President Cleveland's is to promote British interests. On that issue the election will be decided, and the people who prate about trivialities and side issues will presently discover that they are wasting time.

THE INTELLIGENT BRITISH ED!TOR. A person does not need to be very old to remember the time when English journals displayed lamentable ignorance on American topics. Even the great newspapers of London made the most absurd mistakes about American affairs. This has been greatly changed of late years, and the leading papers of Great Britain are becoming wellposted on current events in the United States. They have shown an especially intelligent grasp of political matters during the last few weeks. As an example we append an editorial from "The London Daily Universe" which is a fair sample of the clear and able discussion of the situation found in the English press:

"The news is received this morning of the nomination for the Presidency by the Democrats of Mr. Harrison. This places him in opposition to General Cleveland, nominated by the Republicans at Buffalo, Ohio. It is understood that a crisis is imminent, and that General Hayes, the present incumbent of the office, will retire to his farm in Boston.

"It seems that two other men have also been nomshould be killed during the campaign, which will be carried on with vigor. On the Republican ticket it is Professor Morton, of Alaska, but at present living in Florida, though it is said that he claims to be resident of the great agricultural State of Philadelphia. Or the Democratic ticket is Dr. Thurman, a distin guished Italian, born near Rome in the early part of 1783. He at present conducts a gymnasium in the city of Kentucky and has a large personal following, who refer to him affectionately as the old Roman. "It is predicted that these nominations will call

out a full vote. Mr. Harrison will make a thorough canvass, speaking at Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Lake Erie, Mammoth Cave and Oshkosh. He will then come east and address the people of San Francisco. General Cleveland, who is especially strong with the soldier vote, having a brilliant army record, gained by the gallant capture of a large number of Confederate flags, will speak at Dismal Swamp, Montreal and other places. An opposition paper men-tions an address which he will deliver later in the ing of it. Mr. Harrison favors free trade and a strong | Mme. Marie Laurent, the famous actress, is to get prohibitive duty on all exports. General Cleveland's enemies charge him with trying to influence votes by favoring a pension for every man who was in the army. Mr. Harrison has been in the legislature of New-Orleans, and in 1878 was Mayor of Oregon. Much talk is heard about the bloody shirt, dead issues, the red banana (a new variety recently propagated in Dakota), grangers, war taxes, bar'ls, planks, darkcolored horses, the Solid South, carpet-baggers, the Electorial University, etc., none of which is very clear at this distance, but which our correspondent is investigating. The old Mugwump party, founded by Noah Webster, of Tennessee, is said to have joined with the Greenback party, the Know Nothing party and the Federalist party, and if such is the case and it puts forward a candidate it will complicate matters still further. This party would control the undivided Chinese vote.

"The report that Mr. Blaine had declared his intention of deserting the Mugwump party is shown to be premature by a special telegram published on our

All the Mugwump newspapers stand by the Cleveand colors. It is not Blaine, after all, which keeps
The Times," "Evening Post," "Commercial Adettiser," "Boston Heraid," "Springfield Republican,"
te., out of the Republican party. It is the tariff,
and Mr. Curtis marches with the Democratic party
ccause he thinks that there is the leaven of Civil
ervice Reform in Mr. Cleveland. It is quite piain
hat Mr. Harrison has nothing to expect from the Mugrumps.—(New-York World (Dem.)

Certainly not. Neither would any other candidate have had. The warfare upon Mr. Blaine was a pretext, not a reason. It was Republicanism itself they deserted and wished to defeat. Now they think they have got far enough along to be able to throw off the mask in safety.

Mr. Watterson does not unite in the Mugwump hue and cry agrinst Mr. Blaine. He remarks that he has not considered it a part of his duty to join in the reckless and for the most part malignant and mendacious pace so incessantly maintained against a man personally lovable and every inch a gentleman and an American." This generous tribute from a prominent Democrat is in marked contrast with Mugwump malevolence Another great discovery is that Harrison was | The Democrats, however, have never been led into once a Know Nothing. The fact is that he the excesses of partisan abuse of Mr. Blaine of removed to Indiana and began the practice of | which recreant free-trade Republicans have been guilty. Mr. Blaine has had Mr. Clay's experience. He, too, was furiously reviled by personal enemies and jealous marplots of his own party and treated with a fair degree of consideration by his political opponents. Mr. Blaine might well repeat Mr. years—and if the Democratic discovery were Clay's glowing words: "The curs of party have been long barking at my heels, and the blood people are asked to elect the man, and not the hounds of personal malignity are springing at boy. But the Democratic story is a tree with- my throat, but I scorn and defy them all as I

> The free-traders can wear no masks this year. They cannot affect interest in Civil Service Reform as the great issue of the day. They cannot make a virtue of rebuking the Republican party for a nomination that does not suit them. If they vote for Mr. Cleveland it will be because he has taken a long step in the direction of free-trade.

The President speaks in a portentous mannet of the loosening of the moorings of the Executive office and of the danger of its drifting little by little from the people to whom it belongs. must be a rhetorical method of rebuking the Mugwumps. They attempted to take the Administration in tow and to drag it out of the Democratic harbor where office-seekers and tide-waiters insisted it belonged. The President discovered in due time the nature of their nefarious plot and cut adrift from them. The conspirators were baffied. The offices were turned over to the Democratic people to whom they belonged.

"It is not Blaine, after all," remarks " World," " which keeps 'The Times,' 'Evening Post.' 'Commercial Advertiser,' 'Boston Herald,' 'Spring-

treaty, but so defective in its provisions as to It is the tariff." Yes, anything to beat Protection and exait the horn of Free Trade is what these papers are after. Protection takes them out of the Republican party, and Free Trade lets them in to the Democratic party.

In the course of an "accurate statement" of the circumstances attending Harrison's nomination. The Tribune says that the first of Blaine's dispatches to Boutelle was marked "Private" and "Use wisely," and that it was only the second telegram, the one of Monday morning, which was read as received without reservation. This disclosure exhibits Blaine as an accomplied in the plots of the Elkins syndicate, and shows that the sinuous methods that inspired the injunction "Burn this letter" are still characteristic of the Knight of the White Plume.—(New-York Star, Administration Organ.

Oh, pshah! Don't begin the campaign with downright silliness. Nr. Blaine said he would not be a candidate in the Florence letter. He said he could not accept if nominated in the Paris letter. When he heard that there was real danger still of his being nominated in spite of all this, he telegraphed to close personal friends in his own State: "Earnestly request all friends to respect my Paris let-Why should be not think that enough; and what possible objection could there be to his marking it " private," if he did not want to keep coming before the public with refusal on refusal until it might become ridiculous? And yet, even according to your own story, being over-anxious on an hour or two by another of equally positive nature, obviously intended for the public. Chops and tomato sauce proved Mr. Pickwick's guilt exactly as you prove Blaine's duplicity. Don't be

"The London Morning Post" has come out in favor of Cleveland. Yes, Cleveland and free trade would doubtless run well in England.

Those who know General Harrison best hold him in highest honor. "The Indianapolis Journal" publishes a series of dispatches in regard to the reception accorded to his candidacy in every county in Indiana. It is clear from this report that Harrison is strong and popular from one end of the Hoosier State to the other.

I have done those things which in the light of the understanding God has given me seemed most con-lucive to the welfare of my countrymen and the pro-motion of good government.—(President Cleveland. The retention of Garland after the telephone exposures, for example. It was conducive to public welfare and good government to condone his prostitution of official functions to private ends, to make his flagrant offences an integral part of the Administration's policy, and to attempt to vindicate him by Government litigations begun at the instance of baffled speculators! All this was in the interest of public morality!

"The Rochester Union" quotes a Mugwump of that city as saying: "In 1884, to rebuke the Republican party, I voted for Cleveland. This year, to rebuke Cleveland, I shall vote for Harrison." Not so with the Mugwump journals of this metropolis. In 1884 to rebuke Protection they worked for Cleveland. This year to serve Free Trade they will work against Harrison.

Say what you will, Mr. Cleveland has presence of mind, For instance. In his Pecksniffian speech accepting a renomination, he had the presence of mind not to recognize in the eligibility of the President for re-election a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate and intelligent political action which must characterize a government by the people." Just suppose while he was making his speech inated as substitutes, in case the regular nominees | Colonel Lamont had begged leave to interrupt him, and, as a good and faithful Private Secretary, had reminded him of that "most serious The scene would easily have beggared danger!" all description.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Daniel Lothrop and family have gone for the summer to Hawthorne's old "Wayside" home at Con-

another rumor that Senator Fair will presently be mar-ried again.

Professor Joseph Jastrow, of Johns Hopkins University, has been elected to the chair of psychology at the state University of Wisconsin. General S. C. Armstrong is taking a vacation at Stockbridge, Mass.

While ill at Milan the Emperor of Brazil had to pay treal and other places. An opposition paper mentions an address which he will deliver later in the season at a place called Salt River, but we know nother places. An opposition paper mentions an address which he will deliver later in the season at a place called Salt River, but we know nother places. An opposition paper mentions an address which he will deliver later in the season at a place called Salt River, but we know nother places.

Mr. Walter Besant is troubled with writer's cramp and has to dictate nearly all his letters and MSS. Justice Field, of the Supreme Court of the United States, will visit San Francisco in July.

Mr. A. W. Longfellow, brother of the poet, is a well-known resident of Portland, Me. He is nearly seventy years old and bears a strong resemblance to his more famous brother.

The widow of Baife, whose death at the age of eighty rears is announced, was a Hungarian, Lina Rosen by name, and possessed admirable talents as an operatio She met Balfe on the stage, he filling at the time a baritone role, and a few weeks later they were married. The union was a most happy one and justified the culogium of Charles Lamb Kenney, who spoke of her as the "loving and faithful wife, who was thenceforth visibly to personify in her amiable presence and the tangible evidence of never-ending solicitude that good genus which had hitherto watched over him unseen and guided his steps so unerringly to his good." On his death in 1870 she devoted herto his good." On his death in 1870 she devoted her-self to the task of honoring his memory by the estab-lishment of a Baife scholarship at the Royal Academy of Music and in various other appropriate ways.

A conspicuous figure in a front seat at the wedding of the daughter of Governor Gordon, of Georgia, was the old negro nurse of the bride, who has cared for no less than four generations of the family.

" Your talk about John Sherman being cold-hearted." said an enthusiastic Ohioan at Chicago. true. I know John Sherman very well, and I know a case in Mansfield, Ohio, where a poor widow would have lost her little home if it had not been for John Sherman. "How wes that?" asked a number of Hsteners. "Well, there was a poor widow in Mansfield whose nusband was killed in the war. He had bought a little home before he enlisted, and gave a mortgage for the payment of a part of the purchase money to a banker. The war lasted longer than we thought for, and after a while the interest on the mortgage became due, and the poor woman had no money with which to pay it. In her distress she appealed to John Sheyman, and he immediately bought the obligation from the banker, and assured the widow that she need not worry any more about it, and she didn't." Here a hearty cheer went up from the crowd in appreciation of Mr. Sherman's kindly action. have lost her little home if it had not been for John

NOT THOUGHT SECOND-RATE BY THOSE WHO KNOW HIM BEST.

EX-SENATOR JOSEPH E. McDONALD (DEM.) ON "BEN" HARRISON. From The New-York Herald.

From The New-York Herald.

You inquire what I think of the nomination and the prospects of the Republican ticket? Well, General Harrison is a lawyer of great ability, integrity and personal honor. His public life has been free from stain and his domestic existence is a model for men. This campaign cannot be given over to mud throwing. The Demociat who attacks General Harrison on personal grounds will commit a grave error. It must be on the line of party principles that the battle must wage. I entertain unfeigned respect for Een Harrison. He is, in my estimation, destined to defeat next November, but it will scarcely be on personal grounds.

DEMOCRATS KNOW SETH LOW'S SIZE AND THE SIZE OF HIS "CONSCIENCE," TOO. From The New-York Graphic (Dem.)

From The New-York Graphic (Dem.)

Mr. Low has been frozen out of the Republican organization, and the Mugwumps, too, have looked at him askance. He has been long waiting for a breaker big enough to cast him on the Cleveland shore, and when it came rolling along in the form of the Democratic reform platform, he took a header. He throws out a drag and lands lightly by saying that while he doesn't accept undiluted Democracy, he believes that party most likely to give us a good Administration and a sensible tariff. Well, we'll take Mr. Low in, but he must select a back seat and keep it. He ought to feel very grateful to the Democracy for giving him a chance to recover his self-respect. But he must't expect the whole hand because we give him a finger. We've plenty of hig men of our own—and, hesides, Mr. Seth Low has never risen above five feet eight.

NO WORSE THAN HIS BROTHER FREE TRADERS. From The Pittsburg Chronicle.

The bandanna has begun its pernicious activity. A stage robber in Texas disguised himself by concealing his features behind the Democratic emblem.

A NAME THAT WEARS WELL

From The Chicago News.

The name Ben is a good name to do a campaign business with. It is a homely name. There are no firlls or scallops on it. It makes us all acquainted with the owner at once. It suggests integrity, strength, character.

NORMAL COLLEGE SENIORS

NEARLY THREE HUNDRED GRADUATED. EXPRESSING THEIR GRATITUDE TO SENATOR CAR-

TOR FOR HIS HELP AT ALBANY. The rain poured in torrents at the Normal College yesterday morning, but the 221 graduates of the class of '88, as they marched to their seats in the chapel. of '88, as they marched to their seass in the chapel, cared little for the weather. The windows and walks were decorated with ferns, plants and bunting, and over the platform two American flags were hung. On the platform with President Hunter and the faculty of the college were Commissioners Grace H. Dodge, William Wood, F. R. Devoe, De Witt J. Seligman, Lummis and Crary, Superintendent Jasper, J. S. Bab-cock, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Cockerill, Senator Canter, the Rev. Dr. E. Guilbert and George H. Forster, prest-

dent of the Board of Aldermen.

Miss Emilio O. Young delivered the salutatory address of the class and her congratulation to President Huntes on the action of the Legislature in granting the college the right to confer the degree of Bachelor of Arts was received with applause. Miss Viola Young read an essay entitled "Nature as a Teacher," and Miss Jennia Lichenstein recited "The Birds of Killingworth." "Woman's Mission in Social Reform" was explained by Miss Valeria Van Beil Frankel"; "The Roman Soldier" was recited by Miss Viola E. Hill. The valedictorian was Miss Juliette Kirsch. Toward the close of the exercises Miss Hirsch came upon the platform with a large bouquet, which she presented to Senator Canton in the name of the college, in recognition of his efforts in behalf of the institution at Albany. Senator Cantoe responded in pleasant terms. Mr. Forster also addressed the graduating class. Superintendent Jasper made the award of teachers' licenses and Dr. Hunter

made the closing address.

William Wood then read the names of the honor students and their standing as follows: Juliette Hirsch, 96 75-80; Emilie O. Long, 96 25-80; Emma Hoertel, 95 70-80; Eva Price, 95 55-80; Viola Yoerg, 95 40-80; Lena Oppenheimer, 95 10-80; Bessie Mead, 95 2-80; Maud Frank, 95; Valerie Frankel, 95; Agnes Wilson, 95, and Nena W. Crommelin, 95. The college prizes were awarded in the following order: Ottendorfer gold medal, for proficiency in German, Emma Hoertel; honorable mention, Lucy Grubenbecher. Ottendorfer silver medal, the greatest progress in German, Virginia Lynch. Keily silver medal, for methods of teaching, Bessie Mead; honorable mention, Kate L. Wood, Juliette Hirsch. Keily bronze medal, for methods of teaching, Mary L. Knox; honorable mention, Lily Wood, Grace Van Geider, Viola Yoerg, t Kane gold medal, for physiology, Juliette Hirsch; honorable mention, Amelia Straeburger, Valerie Frankel. Hunt gold medal, foe Latin, Juliette Hirsch; honorable mention, Mande Frank, Eva Price, haigaret Fegan. First prize for French, a gold watch, Juliette Hirsch; honorable mention, Victorine Fassin, Sarah W. Eisman. Second prize in French, \$40 in gold, given by the Hon. William Wood, Lena Oppenheimer; honorable mention, Maude Frank. Emilie O. Long. De Witt J. Seligman prize, 850 in gold, for Engish literature, Maude Frank; honorable mention, Bessie Mead, Mary Jackson, Henrietta Hulskamp, Mary, Louise Allen. Lynch. Kelly silver medal, for methods of teaching,

HONORARY DEGREES AT DARTMOUTH. THE 119TH COMMENCEMENT-AN INCREASED EN-DOWMENT. Hanover, N. H., June 28 (Special).—The 119th com-

mencement at Dartmouth College was celebrated today. Of the sixty-four members of the graduating class, sixty-three received degrees. Nine of the forty-nine academic students received the requisite mark, 86, which entitled them to a commencement part. The procession of the alumni formed in front of Dartmouth Hall and with Thomas Cogswell, of Gilmanton, as Grand Marshal, marched to the college church, where the following exercises took place: Salutatory, address in Latin, with oration, by D. L. Lawrence, Malden, Mass.; philosophical oration "Monarchy in the Nineteenth Century," by G. S. Blakely, Campton; English oration, "Church Union," C. H. Morrill, Orange, Mass.; disputation, "Should the Surplus be Reduced by Tariff Revision?" V. M. Hall, Manchester, and C. L. Sawyer, Lee, N. H.; English oration "Ideality Mathematics," W. Williams, Mendon, Mass.; poem, "The American Parnassus," W. B. Forbush, Springfield; philosophical oration, "German Influence upon Ameriphilosophical oration, "General With American Literature," W. F. Gregory, Winchendon, Mass.; can Literature, "W. F. Gregory, Winchendon, Mass.; can Literature," With valedictory address, "Pessimism, oration, with valedictory address, "Pessimism, oration, with valedictory address, "Pe Optimism and Culture," L. F. English, Lisbon. The honorary degrees conferred are as follows :

A. M.-A. F. Pattee, Boston; C. P. Clark, New-Haven J. C. Linehan, Pennacook; C. E. Clifford, Concord; J. C. Linehan, Pennacook; C. E. Clifford, Concold,
A. E. Colton, Northwood; W. B. Trask, Boston.
D. D.—William Burnet Wright, New-Bristol, Conn.;
Robert Warren Cochrane, Antrim.
Lis. D.—Benjamin Franklin Initier. Lowell; W. A.
Field, Boston; L. W. Clark, Manchester.
Ph. D.—G. W. Bartholemew, Cincinnatt.
Colomel Stephen M. Crosby presided at the alumni banquet this afternoon. President Bartlett said that the endowment of the college had been increased by

\$13,000 during the past year.

THE WESLEYAN CLOSING EXERCISES. Middletown, June 28 (Special).—The Wesleyan year ended with the commencement exercises to-day in the Methodist Church. Acting-President John M. Van Vleck presided. On the platform were Governor ury and staff and other distinguished guests. The orations were pronounced as follows: "The Need of a Non-Sectional Issue in Politics," Roland W. Guss, of Phillipsburg, Penn.; "Methodism and the Higher Culture," Frederick H. L. Hammond, of Ansonia, Conn.; "A Tendency of American Civilization," Will-

CONN.; "A Tendency of American Civilization," William B. Smith, of Middlebury, Conn.; "Hamlet," Frederick Hillery, of Montpeller, Vt.; "A Defence of American Politics," Thomas D. Wells, of Belmont, N. Y.; "John Quincy Adams in the House of Representatives," flarry H. Ecattys, of Brooklyn; "Literature and Life," Marcus White, of Farnumsville, Mass.; "John C. Calhoun," William M. Cassidy, of Boston.

The Rich prize, for the best commencement oration, was awarded to Roland W. Guss.

The commencement dinner after the exercises was largely attended by the alumni and guests of the college. The Rev. George E. Reed, of New-Haven, acted as toastmaster.

CLOSING THE YEAR AT HOBART. Geneva, N. Y., June 28 (Special).—Commencement exercises at Hobart were held at Landen Hall to-day. Although it was raining hard the hall was well filled. Edward M. Duff, of Waterloo, delivered the salutatory in Latin and an English oration on "Intelligence and Love." F. S. Viele, of Geneva, delivered the philosophical oration. His theme was "The New Educaion." Edward W. Hawley, valedictorian, had for his subject "Teutonic Myths." The Rev. Professor William Clark, of Trinity College, Toronto, gave an address iam Clark, of Trinity College, Toronto, gave an address
before the Phi Beta Kappa. The prizes were awarded
as follows: White cessay, E. M. Duff; White rhetorical,
J. G. Dudley; Cobb essay, B. P. Legare; English
prize, R. B. Jewett; sophomore prizes: First, R. B.
Jewett, and second, Charles E. Spalding. The alumni
dlaner was cafen in the new gymnasium at 3 o'clock.
The Rev. Lewis Halsey acted as toastmaster.
Speeches were made by President Potter, Charles E.
Fitch, Editor of "The Rochester Democrat and
Chronicle"; Dr. William Clark, Dr. Brainard, of Auburn; Dr. Batfershall, of Albany; Donglas Merritt,
of New-York City, and others. A cable dispatch was
read from Elshop Coxe, who is in Paris.

PRIZES AT DICKINSON COLLEGE. Carlisle, Penn., June 28 (Spectal).—The exercises of the 105th commencement of Dickinson College ended in Bosler Memorial Hall to-day with the graduating addresses. The only excitement of the occasion was the resignation of President McCauley yesterday, the resignation of President McCauley yesterday, which has caused a vast amount of gossip. No successor will be elected for some time, and Professor H. C. Himes will be the acting president. The judges in the junior oratorical contest awarded the gold medal to Oliver Mordorf, of Mechanicsburg, and the silver hedal to C. W. Straw, of Dauphin. The McDaniel and Patton prizes were awarded as follows: McDaniel prizes, 895 each, sophomore class, J. T. Hamilton; freshman class, E. L. Cross and S. E. Milis; Patton prizes, 825 each, senior class, Miss Lizzie R. Bender; Junior class, C. W. M. Black; sophomore class, H. Warner; freshman class, W. L. Moore.

BOWDOIN HONOIS M. W. FULLER. Brunswick, Me., June 28 (Special).-At 9 a, m day the meeting of the Bowdoin alumni was held in Adams Hall. The following were elected: President, Frederick H. Gerrish, '66; vice-president, Charles F. Libby, '64; secretary and treasurer, G. T. Little, '77. Executive committee: Alfred Mitchell, '59; Arthur T. Parker, '76; William H. Moulton, '74. The following were nominated for vacancies on the Board of Overseers: John L. Crosby, '53, Bangor; Charles M. Bell, 03. Lawrence, Mass. The degree of LL D. was con-GS, Lawrence, Mass.

General Oliver Otis Howard. Following the class exercises and orations came the dinner in Memorial Hall. Speeches were made by Melvilie W. Fuller, John M. Brown, Egbert C. Smythe and President Hyde.

CANDIDATES FOR YALE AND HARVARD. Examinations for admission to Yale University were begun yeserday at Association Hall, in this city, with the unusual large class of seventy-one appheants. Professors A. M. Wheeler, D. C. Eaton and F. W. Mar conducted the examinations, which will be finished to-morrow. Professor Bartlett, of Harvard Coilege, and several assistants also examina-a large number of candidates, of whom twenty were girls. The latter will go to the Harvard Annex, if they were successful. are successful.

DEGREES CONFERRED BY MUHLENBERG COL

Allentown, Penn. June 28.—At the comm ment exercises of Muhlenberg College this morning the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon thirteen graduates. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon the class of 1885 and that of LL. D. upon the Rev. G. F. Krotell, of New-York, and the Rev. Dr. W. J. Mann, of Philadelphia.